As the weather conditions for many of the fourteen exposures were such as to vitiate the results, six of the plates which are extremely good in quality were on this account measured again, giving:

$$\pi\text{rel.} = -0''.007 \pm 0''.006.$$

The negative parallax derived in both cases indicates that the real parallax must be small, probably less than $+0''.005$. This result is quite remarkable in relation to the motion (in one case reaching 20 to 30 seconds of arc annually) found by Hubble for some parts of the nebula[1]. Assuming as high a velocity as 1000 km/sec., this motion would still require a parallax of about $0''.100$, which is quite inconsistent with our present results. It seems necessary, therefore, to assume that the motions are a question of illumination, in which case we have to deal with the velocity of light. As we do not, however, know the orientation of the nebula, we can only conclude that the parallax must be small.

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## The Parallaxes of Two Long-Period Variables

Eighteen exposures each of T *Cassiopeiae* and R *Trianguli* give as their parallaxes:

T Cass. $\pi$ rel. $= +0''.027 \pm 0''.003$
R Triang. $\pi$ rel. $= +0''.005 \pm 0''.005$

For only one other star of this type, *o Ceti*, is a parallax available: Russell gives $\pi$ rel. $+0''.136$; Kostinsky, $+0''.013$; Mitchell, $+0''.061$. Applying the systematic corrections given in *Mount Wilson Contribution* No. 189, the absolute parallaxes of the three objects are $+0''.027$, $+0''.005$, and $+0''.047$. Using these values, we obtain the absolute magnitudes, M, at maximum and minimum, given in the following table:

| | m | | M | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. |
| T Cass........... | 6.7 | 12.5 | +3.9 | +9.7 |
| R Triang......... | 6.5 | 12.0 | 0.0 | +5.5 |
| *o* Ceti............ | 1.7 | 9.6 | +0.1 | +8.0 |

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